

# THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, April 10, 1863.



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## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut have resulted in unqualified and unmistakable victories for the government and for the war. In Rhode Island James V. Smith, the loyal candidate, was elected governor by nearly 3,000 majority; and Thomas A. Jenckes of Providence and Nathan F. Dixon of Westerly, both republican unionists, are elected to congress. The legislature stands, war 76, peace 26.

Connecticut followed suit on Monday, outdoing herself in her devotion to the Union and the greatest interests of our country. Gay Buckingham and the entire state ticket is elected by some 3,000 majority; three out of the four members of congress are Union men, together with fifteen out of the twenty-one state senators, and a large majority in the house. This is a great victory for the administration, equal to a Waterloo defeat to the copperheads of the North generally. They will now probably retire to the dens and caves of the earth where they belong. This is very gratifying to Union men every where, as the opposition in Connecticut took open and defiant ground against the administration, and were bold in their treasonable resolutions and talk. The voice of Connecticut on Monday will put a quietus upon Northern traitors, and will make Southern traitors tremble.

The war news is conflicting and unsatisfactory. The rumor has been current about the country that Charleston was taken by the federal forces, but the government at Washington up to Monday night had received no official intelligence to that effect. Charleston papers received at Fortress Monroe acknowledge that the bombardment had begun. We cannot credit the rumor that Charleston is taken, for from the best accounts that we have we consider the defenses too formidable to be overcome in a day. However, if the siege of Charleston has not already begun it is doubtless immediately impending.

Our forces evidently met with a temporary repulse at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the Yazoo Pass expedition is at a dead lock. We consider the reduction of Vicksburg only a question of time. It must and will fall when everything is ready, though it may not be yet awhile.

The army of the Potomac is yet prevented from advancing by the awful Virginia mud.

## Report of the Investigating Committee.

The investigations of the committee on the conduct of the war have been brought to a close, and a full report made through its chairman, Senator Wade of Ohio. It will be remembered that this committee consisted of Senators Wade and Chandler, and Representatives Cough, Covode, Julian and Odell. The report is very voluminous and minute, giving a great deal of the correspondence between Gen. McClellan and the President and the War Department. We have no desire to revive the McClellan controversy, but we are confident no candid mind can carefully read this report and feel satisfied with the conduct of the Commanding General. The investigating committee made few comments—they present the facts, preferring that they should be received unbiased by any argument for or against this or that general. They show how in the progress of the war the resources of the rebels are exhausted and they are brought to the verge of ruin, while the free states, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory result of their military operations and failure of military officers, are to-day as strong and vigorous as ever. In the course of the testimony much light is thrown upon the cause of our many disasters in the field, but most of it has been hinted at in the newspapers and guessed at by individuals long ago. We may refer to this again.

## The Condition of the South.

We have not forgotten the assertion—almost hoarse of many at the North on the breaking out of the rebellion, that we were going to starve the South into submission. Two years of war has demonstrated now if never before that where there is a will there is or will be found a way. Nevertheless the reports that come to us from nearly all parts of the South go to show that there is great destitution there, and it does not appear that if the Federal forces no more than "held their own," the rebellion must before many months be crushed. To be sure we should learn by former experiences not to anticipate an early or easy victory; but the evidence is conclusive, as to the condition of the South, and if the North only holds on, their ultimate triumph is only a matter of time.

Taking the mouth-pieces of the rebels for testimony their condition is terrible. The Richmond Dispatch of the 29th ult. says provisions are still going up, "caused partly by a lack of transportation facilities, and partly by the hesitation of producers to send supplies to market, through fear of imprisonment." Some of the prices are, bacon \$1.30 to \$1.75 per pound; coffee, \$4.38; brown sugar, \$1.32; flour, \$30 to \$40 per barrel, according to quality; salt, 40c per pound. The Nashville Union has reliable information

tion that about the middle of March twenty women in Atlanta, Ga., maddened with the sight of their starving children at home, collected in a body, and broke into and plundered several groceries of meat and flour, in broad daylight. Deaths by starvation are by no means uncommon in that region. The Union thinks that before long the southern people will rise en masse against their tyrants and swing them up to the first tree.

In illustration of the rigor of the Confederate conscription, Mr. Gere writes from New Orleans to the Hampshire Gazette that a noted lawyer of that city named Elam, while in the back country, was furnished with a musket and ordered to report at Port Hudson. In vain he urged his legal exemption by the ownership of twenty negroes; he was allowed only five days to arrange his affairs, and he obeyed the summons and is now in the rebel ranks. A man and his wife arrived at New Orleans who had come from 200 miles up the Red river region in a dugout canoe, having been twelve days on the way. The man had been hiding in the woods since last September to evade the conscription. One of his neighbors who refused to go into the ranks was promptly shot.

## Miss Anna Dickinson.

The person bearing the above name is a pretty young Quakeress from Philadelphia who spent several weeks in New Hampshire, before the election, making political speeches. Of course she goes for the Union. After the canvass was over in New Hampshire she went to Connecticut, and if we may believe the reports of the newspapers, private letters and individuals, she is a trump—a woman, possessing very rare qualities as an orator, and great personal attractions. She electrifies her hearers, who are soon lost under the witchery of a spell never before felt. One of the Hartford papers in describing her as she appeared before a grand audience there, says: "As she went on mingling argument, invective, pathos, sarcasm, irresistible appeal, we felt that she had the passion of the South and the brain of the North on fire with inspiration. It was Portia making a statement; it was Pythia prophesying; it was better than either, an American woman, cultivated, trained, endowed, devoted to the noblest cause since the Christian era began. Her peroration we have never heard equaled. With figure dilating, face impassioned, eye flashing, she poured forth that wonderful illustration and appeal, and the audience, breathless, almost translated, hung upon her words, and when her voice ceased but slowly regained their self-possession, and broke into cheering and the most extravagant demonstrations of delight which continued several minutes."

"Sister Anna" spoke at Middletown last Thursday evening to an audience of over 2,000. The copperheads endeavored in every possible way to break up the meeting, turning of the gas and raising the cry of fire, ringing bells, &c. When the gas was turned off the unmoved speaker said: "I read my bible. I read of the prince of darkness, and judging from the present display, some of his children are present! I read natural history, too. I read of a creature that loves caves and dark holes in the earth, dark and dank places,—and I suppose from the last fact that some of them are in this hall—copperheads, I believe they are called." On the platform behind Miss Dickinson sat Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island, the republican member of Congress who had been elected on Wednesday by an overwhelming majority. As the annoying bell continued to ring, the speaker turned and said: "I have been wondering why that bell was ringing. I suddenly bethink me. They are rejoicing over the glorious victory in our sister state of Rhode Island, and showing due respect to the man, elected by over 2,000 majority, who honors us with his presence to-night. The audience, electrified, rose to its feet and cheered again and again for Rhode Island."

How the Army Loves the Copperheads.

One of our boys who is serving in the army of the Potomac in a Massachusetts regiment, writes from Belle Plain, March 29: "I don't think the army was ever so full of patriotism as now. Every man seems determined to do his utmost. We can guess what is before us for we have had experience—we know that we have hard work to do and we mean to do it. Let the Copperheads say what they please, if they knew how our army hates them they would say less about demoralization, peace, &c. The army is ready to a man to follow our brave hearted General wherever he leads."

## A NATIONAL FAST.—President Lincoln has appointed the 30th inst. for a National Fast, to be observed throughout the loyal states. Both the governors of Maine and New Hampshire, who had already set apart a day to be observed by their states, postponed their fasts until the 30th.

## Rhode Island Election.

The Providence Journal of yesterday morning gives the full returns of the Rhode Island election. The entire vote cast for governor was 18,687. Mr. Smith received 10,848, Mr. Cozzens 7,537, scattering 302. Mr. Smith's majority over Mr. Cozzens is 3,311, over all 3069. In the Eastern Congressional District, Mr. Jenckes (Republican) received 1916 majority over his copperheadish competitor, and over all 1845. In the other district, Mr. Dixon's (Republican) majority is 1022 over Mr. Brown, over all 992. The Legislature is as reported previously. This is, truly, a glorious result, equal to a victory in the field in many respects, and all the more so that it was not a mere partisan success, but was won by men hitherto of all parties joining with the republicans in supporting the administration during this crisis. What a blow it is to the copperheads, may be inferred from the following prediction of the New York World in the early part of the week, viz: "The election of Hon. Wm. Cozzens, the conservative candidate, for governor, is universally conceded; the only doubt is as to his majority." The World then proceeds to give an estimate by counties, in which it is predicted that Mr. Cozzens would be elected by 1250 majority, and that both congressional districts would be carried on the same ticket.—Journal.

The Virginia Legislature have agreed upon a bill to take possession of the salt-works in Washington County, and to work them upon State account.

## The First Vermont Brigade.

From our Regular Correspondent.

BELLE PLAIN, VA., March 30, 1863.

There is no news of importance to communicate from the army, nor could we be permitted to divulge the little that comes to our knowledge. The opening of the spring campaign by Gen. Hooker may seem to you unnecessarily delayed, but to us, it appears wise and reasonable. To move in the mud we have had this month, would have been a voluntary surrender of his army. He has now under his command probably the best appointed and disciplined army the sun ever rose upon, splendidly equipped and furnished throughout, and depend upon it, though I claim no prophetic power, that when it moves it will be with the overwhelming and crushing power of the "Car of Juggernaut" upon its victims, but with the velocity of a locomotive; and that move will undoubtedly begin before you receive this letter.

An expedition under Col. Fairbanks of the Wis. 2d has just returned from a visit to Westmoreland and Richmond counties. The county seats Montross and Warsaw were visited but no mails were captured. A few prisoners and refugees were brought away, and about fifty contrabands, four or five thousand bushels of grain, fifty mules and horses and a quantity of other property, all amounting to nearly \$10,000. Large lots of corn and wheat were found and left untouched after securing what they could bring off. No rebel force was found and no union sentiment, especially among the wealthy portion of the inhabitants; while among the poorer class some union feeling was professed, but as a class, they seemed to have so little independence of character and so little manhood that not much confidence could be placed in what they said. They seemed to be more anxious to escape the rebel conscription than to espouse the cause of the Union. Hundreds of slaves would have been glad to come off, but there was no transportation for them as that was not the object of the expedition. Col. Fairbanks, the commander, by whose politeness I was allowed to be one of the company, reminds me of Col. Blunt of the 12th, gentlemanly, yet brave and energetic.

The effect of the President's proclamation is very visible here. The mail boat comes in daily loaded with returning soldiers.—Some who have been home on furloughs, and many who had none, or had extended them indefinitely, and their numbers must give the army a heavy reinforcement.

The oldest inhabitants here say they seldom ever knew so backward a spring, the winter wheat is but just up and very little seed, if any, is put in yet on this Peninsula. It is very cold and wet yet, roads are almost impassable, so bad that much of the forage carried from this station to camp upon mules' backs. The engineer and pontoon train stationed here are daily practicing the laying of bridges in the harbor. They are nimble fellows and will but them down very fast, a length, 20 feet, in three minutes, and we do hope the next time they are needed they will be on time.

## Cavalry Skirmish at Drainesville—Vermont Cavalry engaged.

NEW YORK, April 3. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says there was a cavalry skirmish Wednesday morning near Drainesville, between 150 of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, under Capt. Flint, and about an equal number of rebels under Capt. Mosby. The rebels got the worst of it. Flint was killed and several prisoners taken. The rebel captain was severely wounded.

## LATER.

NEW YORK, April 3. A special dispatch from Washington to the Post says the Vermont cavalry, supposed to have been captured by the rebels Monday in a skirmish at Drainesville on Wednesday, have returned. It is believed that others who are missing will return.

## Further Particulars.

CAPT. FLINT AND LT. GROUT KILLED.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

On Tuesday last the rebel captain Mosby visited Centerville with his notorious guerrilla band, numbering about thirty, dressed in federal uniforms. They left Drainesville or its neighborhood, and on Wednesday morning a squadron of the 1st Vermont cavalry came upon them at a plantation where they were bivouacked. Mosby's men were dismounted and received our cavalry with a fire from behind fences, which stampeded some of the raw soldiers. The fight soon became desperate. Mosby threatened his men with death if they flinched, and himself wounded Capt. Flint five times with his revolver, killing him. Lieutenant Groat of the Vermont cavalry and seven men were also killed. Our loss was about sixty killed, wounded and prisoners. Mosby was in the house upon the plantation when he was surprised; but we learn that he rallied his men with lightning like celerity, and when our squadron broke he pursued and hacked them severely. The guerrilla chief received a severe sabre cut on the forehead.

We learn that the Vermont carbine companies delivered their fire upon the enemy with good effect, and then opened to the right and left to allow the sabre companies to charge; but they did not come up to the work.

## A hard fought Battle in Kentucky.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army: LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 1, 1863. Maj. Gen. L. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief. The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Gilmore, giving the details of his successful attack upon the enemy in Central Kentucky: "SOMESET, Ky., Tuesday, March 31, 1863. "I attacked the enemy yesterday in a strong position of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near this town; fought him for five hours, driving him from one position to another; finally stormed his position, whipped him handsomely, and drove him in confusion toward the river. His loss is over 300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy out-numbered us two to one, and were commanded by Pegram in person. Night stopped the pursuit, which will be renewed in the morning."

"We captured two stands of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed 300. Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered." GILMORE, Brig-Gen.

The entire rebel force has been driven out of Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder has been recaptured. Their repeated

force has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them.

I have this moment received a second dispatch from Gen. Gilmore, dated this morning, from Slagals Ferry, on the Cumberland River, as follows:

"I underrated the enemy's force in my first report of yesterday's fight. They have over 2,600 men, outnumbering us more than two to one. During the night their troops recaptured the Cumberland in three places. We have retaken between 300 and 400 cattle. Pegram's loss will not fall short of 500 men."

GILMORE, Brig-Gen.

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated, and the vigor and gallantry of their attack are highly commendable.

## A. E. BURNSIDE.

Maj-Gen. Commanding.

Cluke's band of rebels have been completely dispersed by the 10th Kentucky cavalry.

## The Sam Gaty Affair—Inhuman Butchery.

The conduct of the rebel guerrillas who captured the steamer Sam Gaty at Sibley's Landing, on the Missouri river, last Friday night, was one of the most monstrous atrocities the war has produced. The rebel boarding party was 25 in number, commanded by George Tod. The boat was just before daybreak. The rebels were armed with Colt's revolvers and guns, some of them having three or four revolvers each. As soon as the party got aboard, the commander gave the order for the slaughter and it commenced. George Meyer, one of the assistant clerks in the legislature at the recent session, was the first man killed. William Henry of St. Joseph, a member of Captain Wackerlin's company, was the next. A young man named Shutter of the rebels was shot and robbed of two hundred dollars. His wound was not fatal, and he will probably recover. Charley, formerly a barkeeper for Christian Wagner, at Jefferson City, was robbed of four hundred and fifty dollars. George Schrever of St. Louis, was led out to be shot, but the mate of the boat saved his life claiming him as one of his deck hands.

George Morensteher, Captain in the 33d Missouri Volunteers, was robbed of \$300 and a gold watch. He was the most revolting feature of the whole affair was the ordering of twenty negroes ashore in a line, and the deliberate shooting of them all, one at a time, one of the rebels holding a lantern in the face of each victim, while the others shot him.—St. Louis News, 2d.

## Interesting Intelligence from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 2. The steamer Governor Cromwell, from New Orleans the 25th ult., arrived this evening. Among the passengers are the officers and crew of the steamer Bio Bio.

Fugitives from the rebel lines continue to arrive in great numbers. Quite a contraband trade has been discovered, in which certain persons sent articles to plantations near the rebel lines, when, at a favorable opportunity, they were seized and transported to the enemy. Cotton in small quantities continues to be received at New Orleans.

People in the country parishes of Louisiana are said to be actually in a starving condition. Six rebel prisoners arrived at New Orleans on the 25th, in a ragged condition, one of whom was formerly a wealthy citizen of New Orleans.

The rebels in New Orleans persist in the statement that Farragut had been captured, and much solicitude is felt by the Unionists to hear by word of the North of his safety, which was probably gratified on the 26th, as the Cromwell passed the steamer Star of the South going up the river that day.

Gen. Banks re-established his headquarters at New Orleans, having just returned from a visit to Gen. Weitzel's command at Berwick's Bay.

It is reported that Gen. Grover's brigade had been sent to reinforce Weitzel, who is holding a strong position.

Lieutenant Fontenay, captured from the frigate Mississippi, is to be exchanged for the rebel Captain Youngblood.

No official report of Dudley's expedition against Port Hudson is yet received at New Orleans.

A new plan of operations is said to be adopted, involving expeditions to clear the rebels from Attakapas and Red rivers, thus cutting off the enemy's supplies from Texas. The rebels have a strong fortification at Bute La Ross, and it is reported that the ram Queen of the West is located there.

The seashore report that Magruder and Kirby Smith have joined their forces, but this is discredited, as it would place Texas at the mercy of the enemy.

The failure of Gen. Banks to attack Port Hudson is said to be owing to the fact that Farragut started the fleet at night, instead of just before daylight, eight hours before the time agreed upon, thus preventing Gen. Banks from getting his artillery in a position to draw the rebels from the intrenchments.

Gen. Banks and Gen. Grover are reported to have been within 600 yards of the rebel batteries the night the fleet passed Port Hudson.

## ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

One Solomon Henshaw, a wealthy citizen of Fountain County, Ind., committed suicide on Friday last, because he had become a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and their treacherous character so troubled him that he could not bear the odium.

Three important decisions have been made in the Wisconsin superior court, in which all the judges concurred. The first is an endorsement of the right invested in the President to draft the militia in the state; the second that all alien citizens are legally liable to draft; and the third in favor of the validity of the law authorizing soldiers to vote.

The Richmond Enquirer says the stars and bars have gone out of use by general consent as the confederate flag, because of its too great resemblance to the Yankee concern. The crimson battle flag, with a St. Andrew's cross of blue is in general use in the confederate armies.

There is a beautiful thought in the address of the ladies of England, in reply to Mrs. Stowe: "You have taught us to say 'I will go to the Alabama.'" Let it pass into our mother tongue, "a Griswold for an Alabama," when good is returned for evil.

A late number of the Richmond Enquirer, has a philosophical article upon the bad habit of eating three meals per day. The editor urges that two meals are amply sufficient, adding that, under the present condition of affairs, and the shortness of provisions, "it is nearly as bad to grow fat as to get rich on the Confederacy."

A splendid horse, said to have been vainly sought for by an agent of the French Emperor, has arrived at Washington, a gift to Gen. Hooker, from a Californian.

A man calling himself Wm. Crawford, was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday. Four cases of goods purchased by him, to be run down to Dixie, were seized in the Adams express office. A great mail from Philadelphia, "Copperheads," \$9,000 in Carolina bonds, and \$1,200 in Southern funds, were found on his person.

The general term of the supreme court for the district of New York decided, on Saturday, that United States legal tender notes were constitutional, as to debts contracted before the passage of the law making such notes a legal tender. All the four judges concurred.

The Boston Congressionalist now prints a weekly edition of over 10,000 copies—larger than any other religious paper in New England. It has achieved success by deserving it. There is no better denominational paper, and its secular and miscellaneous departments are intelligently and freshly got up.

Fernando Wood has replied to Senator Wilson as to the conscription law, and says he is for obeying it till it is judicially declared void, but shall not yield his right to denounce it.

A good story is told of President Lincoln. A personal friend said to him: "Mr. President, do you really expect to end this war during your administration?" The President (in reply)—"Can't say, can't say, sir." The querist—"But, Mr. President, what do you mean to do?" The President—"Peg away, sir; peg away. Keep pulling a string."

TRENTON, N. J., April 3. Charles Lewis was executed to-day for the murder of James Rowan. He died without uttering a word and with astonishing firmness. He refused all religious advice, but to prayer in his cell he made no objection. He refused this morning, under advice of his counsel, to leave his child what all supposed he had, somewhere about \$5,000. He repudiated both his wife and child.

Nathaniel Fillmore, father of ex-president Fillmore, died at East Aurora, N. Y., Saturday morning, at the age of 92. He was born at Bennington, Vermont, and has always been a farmer, but a man of good intellect and many striking traits of character. He visited his son while president, this being the only case where a president has received his father at the White House.

## BOSTON MARKET.

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